PCT

WORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

FM

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification 6 :
C07D 209/34, 401/06, A61K 31/40

A1

(11) International Publication Number: WO 96/22976

(43) International Publication Date: 1 August 1996 (01.08.96)

(21) International Application Number: PCT/EP95/05176

(22) International Filing Date: 22 December 1995 (22.12.95)

(30) Priority Data:
9501567.3 26 January 1995 (26.01.95) GB

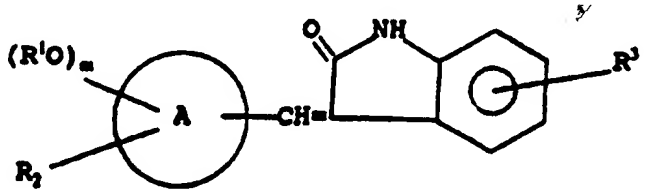
(71) Applicant *(for all designated States except US)*: PHARMACIA S.P.A. [IT/IT]; Via Robert Koch, 1.2, I-20152 Milan (IT).

(72) Inventors; and
(75) Inventors/Applicants *(for US only)*: BUZZETTI, Franco [IT/IT]; Via della Gallarana, 4, I-20052 Monza (IT). BRASCA, Maria, Gabriella [IT/IT]; Via Dante Alighieri, 15, I-20090 Cusago (IT). LONGO, Antonio [IT/IT]; Via Porpora, 160, I-20131 Milan (IT). BALLINARI, Dario [IT/IT]; Via C. Jannozzi, 8, I-20097 S. Donato Milanese (IT).

(81) Designated States: AU, CA, JP, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).

Published
With international search report.

(54) Title: HYDROSOLUBLE 3-ARYLIDENE-2-OXINDOLE DERIVATIVES AS TYROSINE KINASE INHIBITORS



(I)

(57) Abstract

Novel hydrosoluble 3-arylidene-2-oxindole derivatives, having tyrosine kinase inhibitor activity, encompassed by general formula (I), wherein m is zero, 1 or 2; A is a bicyclic ring chosen from tetralin, naphthalene, quinoline and indole; R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_2-C_6 alkanoyl; one of R^2 and R^3 independently is hydrogen and the other is a substituent selected from: a C_1-C_6 alkyl group substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups; $-SO_3R^4$ in which R^4 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups; $-SO_2NHR^5$ in which R^5 is as R^4 defined above or a $-(CH_2)_n-N(C_1-C_6\ alkyl)_2$ group in which n is 2 or 3; $-COOR^6$ in which R^6 is C_1-C_6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by phenyl or by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups or phenyl; $-CONHR^7$ in which R^7 is hydrogen, phenyl or C_1-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups or by phenyl; $-NHSO_2R^8$ in which R^8 is C_1-C_6 alkyl or phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by halogen or by C_1-C_4 alkyl; $-N(R^9)_2$, $-NHR^9$ or $-OR^9$ wherein R^9 is C_2-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups; $-NHCOR^{10}$, $-OOCR^{10}$ or $-CH_2OOCR^{10}$ in which R^{10} is C_1-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups; $-NHCONH_2$; $-NH-C(NH_2)=NH$; $-C(NH_2)=NH$; $-CH_2NHC(NH_2)=NH$; $-CH_2NH_2$; $-OPO(OH)_2$; $-CH_2OPO(OH)_2$; $-PO(OH)_2$; or (a), (b), (c), or (d) group, wherein p is 1, 2 or 3 and Z is $-CH_2-$, -O- or (e), in which R^{11} is hydrogen or is as R^9 defined above; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, are disclosed.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

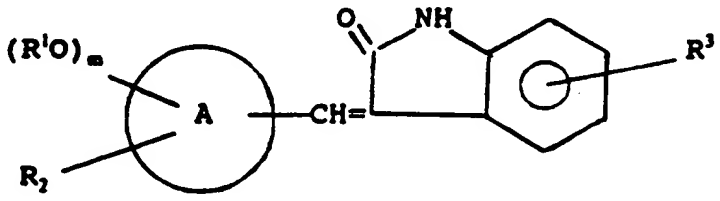
Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AM	Armenia	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
AT	Austria	GE	Georgia	MX	Mexico
AU	Australia	GN	Guinea	NE	Niger
BB	Barbados	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BE	Belgium	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BF	Burkina Faso	IE	Ireland	NZ	New Zealand
BG	Bulgaria	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
BJ	Benin	JP	Japan	PT	Portugal
BR	Brazil	KE	Kenya	RO	Romania
BY	Belarus	KG	Kyrgystan	RU	Russian Federation
CA	Canada	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CF	Central African Republic			SE	Sweden
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SG	Singapore
CH	Switzerland	KZ	Kazakhstan	SI	Slovenia
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	LI	Liechtenstein	SK	Slovakia
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SN	Senegal
CN	China	LR	Liberia	SZ	Swaziland
CS	Czechoslovakia	LT	Lithuania	TD	Chad
CZ	Czech Republic	LU	Luxembourg	TG	Togo
DE	Germany	LV	Latvia	TJ	Tajikistan
DK	Denmark	MC	Monaco	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
EE	Estonia	MD	Republic of Moldova	UA	Ukraine
ES	Spain	MG	Madagascar	UG	Uganda
FI	Finland	ML	Mali	US	United States of America
FR	France	MN	Mongolia	UZ	Uzbekistan
GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania	VN	Viet Nam

HYDROSOLUBLE 3-ARYLIDENE-2-OXINDOLE DERIVATIVES AS TYROSINE KINASE INHIBITORS

The present invention relates to new hydrosoluble 3-arylidene-2-oxindole derivatives, to a process for their preparation, to pharmaceutical compositions containing them and to their use as therapeutic agents, in particular as tyrosine kinase inhibitors.

The present invention provides novel hydrosoluble 3-arylidene-2-oxindole derivatives having the following general formula (I)



(I)

wherein

m is zero, 1 or 2;

A is a bicyclic ring chosen from tetralin, naphthalene, quinoline and indole;

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_2-C_6 alkanoyl;

one of R^2 and R^3 independently is hydrogen and the other is a substituent selected from:

a C_1-C_6 alkyl group substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups;

$-SO_3R^4$ in which R^4 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl unsubstituted

or substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups;

$-SO_2NHR^5$ in which R^5 is as R^4 defined above or a $-(CH_2)_n-N(C_1-C_6\ alkyl)_2$ group in which n is 2 or 3;

$-COOR^6$ in which R^6 is C_1-C_6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by phenyl or by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups or phenyl;

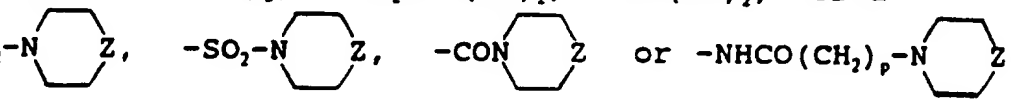
$-CONHR^7$ in which R^7 is hydrogen, phenyl or C_1-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups or by phenyl;

$-NHSO_2R^8$ in which R^8 is C_1-C_6 alkyl or phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by halogen or by C_1-C_4 alkyl;

$-N(R^9)_2$, $-NHR^9$ or $-OR^9$ wherein R^9 is C_2-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups;

$-NHCOR^{10}$, $-OOCR^{10}$ or $-CH_2OOCR^{10}$ in which R^{10} is C_1-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups;

$-NHCONH_2$; $-NH-C(NH_2)=NH$; $-C(NH_2)=NH$; $-CH_2NHC(NH_2)=NH$; $-CH_2NH_2$; $-OPO(OH)_2$; $-CH_2OPO(OH)_2$; $-PO(OH)_2$; or a



group,

wherein p is 1, 2 or 3 and Z is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$ or $>N-R^{11}$ in which R^{11} is hydrogen or is as R^9 defined above; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

The substituents R^1O and R^2 may be independently on either of the ring moieties whereas the R^3 substituent is only linked to the benzene moiety.

The invention includes within its scope all the possible isomers, stereoisomers, in particular Z- and E-isomers and their mixtures, and the metabolites and the metabolic precursors or bio-precursors (otherwise known as pro-

drugs) of the compound of formula (I).

The oxindolylidene substituent is preferably linked to position 1 or 2 when A is tetralin or naphthalene, to position 4 or 5 when A is quinoline and to position 3 when A is indole.

The R^3 substituent is preferably linked to position 5 in the oxindole ring.

The R^2 substituent with reference to the oxindolylidene substituent is preferably linked to the same ring moiety when A is tetralin, whereas it is preferably linked to the other ring moiety when Ar is naphthalene, quinoline or indole.

The OR^1 substituent is preferably located on the same benzene moiety when A is tetralin, quinoline or indole whereas it may be located on either benzene moieties when A is naphthalene.

m is preferably zero when R^2 is not hydrogen.

Of course only one of the substituents R^1O and R^2 can be linked to the same ring position.

An alkyl group or an alkyl moiety in an alkanoyl group may be branched or straight alkyl chain.

A C_1-C_6 alkyl group is preferably a C_1-C_4 alkyl group, e.g. methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, sec-butyl or tert-butyl, in particular methyl or ethyl.

A C_2-C_6 alkyl group is preferably a C_2-C_4 alkyl group in particular ethyl.

A C_1-C_6 alkyl group substituted by 1 to 3 hydroxy groups is, for instance, a C_1-C_4 alkyl group substituted by 1 or

2 hydroxy groups, typically a $-CH_2OH$, $-CHOHCH_2OH$ or $-CH_2(CHOH)_qCH_2OH$ group in which q is zero or 1.

A halogen atom is for example chloro, bromo or iodo, in particular chloro.

A C_1-C_6 alkyl group substituted by phenyl is typically benzyl or phenylethyl.

A C_2-C_6 alkanoyl group is preferably a C_2-C_3 alkanoyl group, in particular acetyl or propionyl.

The term tetralin is meant to refer to 5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalene.

Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the compounds of th invention include acid addition salts with inorganic, e.g. nitric, hydrochloric, hydrobromic, sulphuric, perchloric and phosphoric acids or organic, e.g. acetic, trifluoroacetic, propionic, glycolic, lactic, oxalic, malonic, malic, maleic, tartaric, citric, benzoic, cinnamic, mandelic and salicylic acids, and salts with inorganic, e.g. alkali metal, especially sodium or potassium bases or alkaline-earth metal, especially calcium or magnesium bases, or with organic bases, e.g. acyclic or cyclic amines, preferably triethylamihe or piperidine.

As stated above, the present invention also includes within its scope pharmaceutically acceptable bio-precurs rs (otherwise known as pro-drugs) of the comp unds of formula (I), i.e. comp unds which hav a different formula to formula (I) above but which, nev r-theless, upon administration to a human being ar

convert d directly or indir ctly in vivo into a compound of formula (I).

Preferred compounds of the invention are the compounds of formula (I) wherein

A and m are as defined above;

R^1 is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

one of R^2 and R^3 independently is hydrogen and the other is a substituent selected from $-SO_3H$; $-SO_2NH_2$; $COOR^6$ wherein R^6 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or benzyl, $-CONHR^7$ wherein R^7 is phenyl or benzyl; $-N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$; $-NHCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$; $-NHCONH_2$; $-NHC(NH_2)=NH$; $-NHCOCHOHCH_2OH$; $-NHCOCH_2CH_2-N$  ; $-NHSO_2C_1$-C_4 alkyl; $-OCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$; $-OOCCH_2OH$; $-CH_2NH_2$; $-CH_2OH$; $-C(NH_2)=NH$ and $-OPO(OH)_2$; and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

Examples of specific compounds of the invention are the following compounds, which, when appropriate, may be either Z- or E-diastereomers or Z,E-mixtures of said diastereomers:

5-sulfo-3-[1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-[1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-[3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethyl ne]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-[4-hydroxytetral-1-ylmethylen]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[4-hydroxytetral-1-ylm thyl ne]-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-[1,4-dihydr xytetral-2-ylmethyl n]-2-

oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-[3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylen)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-

oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(indol-3-ylmethyl ne)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(indol-3-ylm thylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(indol-3-ylmethyl ne)-2-oxindole;

5-glyc roylamido-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-sulfoindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-sulfamoylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carbomethoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-diethanolamino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

3-(5-ureido-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-guanidino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-glyceroylamido-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

3-(5-mesylamino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-glycoloyloxy-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

3-(5-amin methyl-3-indolylm thylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-amidino-3-indolylmethylen)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-hydroxymethyl-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindol ;

3-(5-phosphonooxy-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(4-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2- xindol ;

3-[5-(p-chlorphenyl)sulfonylamidoindol-3-yl-methylene]-2-oxindole;

5-carbo th xy-3-(3-hydr xyt tral-2-ylmethylene)-2-

oxindole;

5-carboethoxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylen)-2-oxindol ;

5-carboethoxy-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carboethoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol ;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carbobenzyloxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-phenylcarbamoylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-benzylcarbamoylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carboethoxy-3-(8-hydroxyquinol-5-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(8-hydroxyquinol-5-ylm thyl ne)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypr pylamino)-3-(5-m thoxy-3-indolyl-methylene)-2-oxindole;

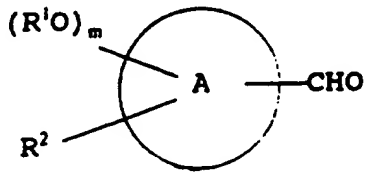
5-sulfo-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole,

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

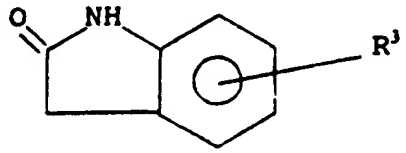
The compounds of the invention, and the salts thereof, can be obtained by a process comprising:

a) condensation of an aldehyde of formula (II)



(II)

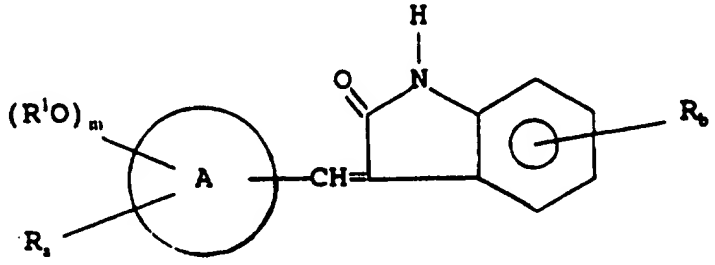
wherein A, R^1, R^2 and m are as defined above, with a compound of formula (III)



(III)

wherein R^3 is as defined above; or

b) N-alkylation of a compound of formula (IV)



(IV)

wherein R^1, A and m are as defined above, and one of R_a and R_b is $-NH_2$ and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is a group $-NHR^9$ or $-N(R^9)_2$ in which R^9 is as defined above and the other is hydrogen; or

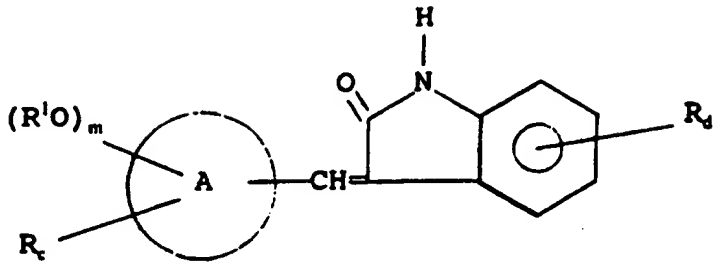
c) N-acylating a compound of formula (IV), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) wher - in one of R^2 and R^3 is a $-NHCOR^{10}$ or $-NHCO(CH_2)_p-N$⟨⟩Z group, in which R^{10}, p and Z are as defined above and the other is hydrogen; or

d) N-sulfonylation of a compound of formula (IV), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-NHSO_2R^8$ in which R^8 is as defined above; or

e) N-amidination of a compound of formula (IV), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-NHC(NH_2)=NH$; or

f) N-carbamoylation of a compound of formula (IV), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-NHCONH_2$; or

g) O-alkylation of a compound of formula (V)



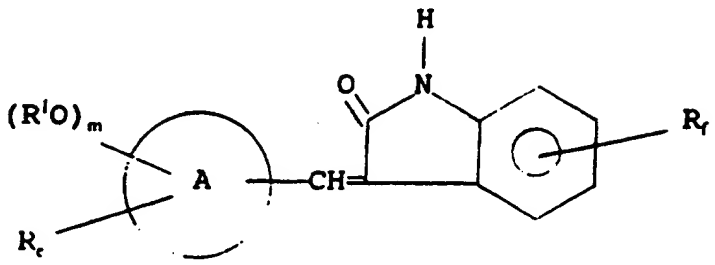
(V)

wherein R^1, m and A are as defined above, one of R_c and R_d is -OH and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is a group $-OR^9$ in which R^9 is as defined above and the other is hydrogen; or

h) O-acylating of a compound of formula (V), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is a group $-OOCR^{10}$ in which R^{10} is as defined above; or

i) O-phosphorylation of a compound of formula (V), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-OPO(OH)_2$; or

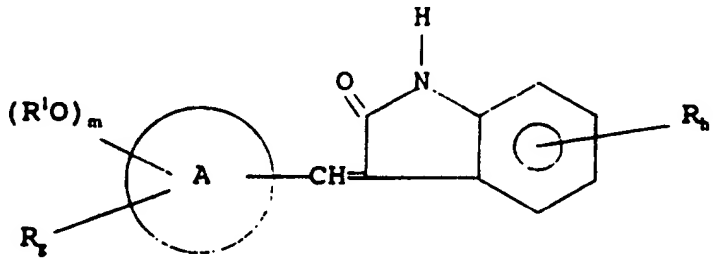
k) esterification of a compound of formula (VI)



(VI)

wherein R^1, m and A are as defined above and one of R_e and R_f is -COOH and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-COOR^6$ in which R^6 is as defined above; or

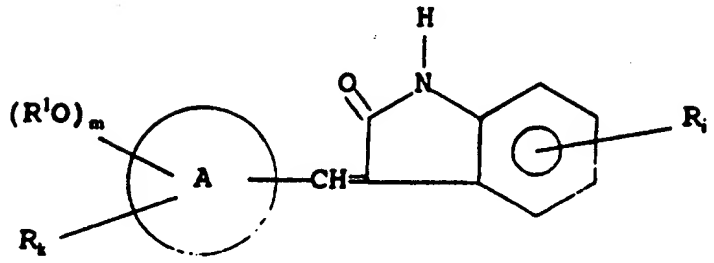
l) ammonia addition to a compound of formula (VII)



(VII)

wherein R^1, A and m are as defined above and one of R_g and R_h is -CN and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrog n and the other is $-C(NH_2)=NH$; r

m) amination of a compound of formula (VIII)



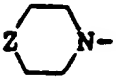
(VIII)

wherein R^1, m and A are as defined above and one of R_t and R_i is $-CH_2Cl$ and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is a $-CH_2NH_2$ or $-CH_2-N\langle\rangle Z$ group in which Z is as defined above; and, if desired, the conversion of a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I), and/or, if desired, the conversion of a compound of formula (I) into a salt thereof, and/or, if desired, converting a salt of a compound of formula (I) into a free compound of formula (I), and/or, if desired, separating a mixture of isomers of a compound of formula (I) into the single isomers.

The condensation of a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (III) according to process step a) may be carried out using known methods, e.g. under the conditions of the Knoevenagel reaction as described, e.g., by G. Jones in Organic Reactions 15, 204 (1967). Suitable reaction catalysts are organic bases such as pyridine, piperidine, diethylamine or triethylamine.

The condensation may be performed in an inert organic solvent, e.g. pyridine, a lower alkanol, e.g. ethanol, methanol, benzene or dioxane at temperatures ranging from about 0 to about 100°C. Preferably the reaction is carried out in warm ethanol solution in the presence of piperidine catalyst.

The N-alkylation according to process step b) may be carried out according to known methods, e.g. as described in Houben-Weyl, Methoden der Organischen Chemie, Vol. XI/I, page 311 (1957). In particular, in order to obtain compounds of formula (I) wherein R^2 or R^3 is $-N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$, the aromatic amine of formula (IV) is reacted with ethylene oxide in water, alcoholic or hydroalcoholic solution at temperatures ranging, e.g., from 0 to 100°C. Preferably the reaction is carried out in hydroalcoholic suspension at about 70-80°C by introducing ethylene oxide gas. N-alkylation according to process step b) in order to obtain compounds of formula (I) wherein R^2 or R^3 is, for instance, $-NHCH_2-CHOH-CH_2OH$ can be carried out by reductive amination, i.e. by condensation of the aromatic amine of formula (IV) with an aldehyde of formula $CH_2OHCHOHCHO$ in the presence of a reducing agent, e.g. as described in Tietze and Eiche, Reactions and Synthesis in the Organic Chemistry Laboratory, page 77 (1988). Thus to the alcoholic solution of the aromatic amine and the aldehyde is added portionwise sodium cyan borohydride at temperatures ranging from 0°C to reflux temperatur .

The N-acylation according to process st p c) may be carried out by known methods, e.g. as described in Houben-Weyl, Methoden der Organischen Chemie, vol. E5, page 960 (1985). Thus the aromatic amine is reacted with the corresponding carboxylic acid of formula R^{10}-COOH or  -$(CH_2)_p$-COOH, wherein R^{10}, Z and p are as defined above, by using a condensing agent such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCD). Preferably equimolar amounts of amine, acid and DCCD are used in an inert solvent such as THF or benzene at temperatures from about 0°C to 50°C.

The N-sulfonylation according to process step d) may be carried out by known methods, e.g. as described in Houben-Weyl, Vol. IX, page 609 (1955). Thus equimolar amounts of aromatic amine and sulfochloride of general formula R^8-SO_2Cl are reacted in pyridine solution at temperatures from about -10°C to 50°C.

The N-amidination according to process step e) may be carried out, e.g., as described by P.D. Davis et al. in J. Med. Chem. 1992, 35, 994. Thus the aromatic amine is treated with about 1.5 molequivalents of 3,5-dimethylpyrazole-1-carboxamidine in refluxing ethanol in the presence of about 1 molequivalent of $NaHCO_3$.

The N-carbamoylati n according to process step f) may be carried ut, .g., as described in Houben-Weyl, Vol. E4, page 362 (1983). Thus the aromatic amine salt, pref rably

th hydrochloride salt, is reacted with an alkali metal cyanate, preferably NaOCN or KOCN, in aqueous or hydroalcoholic solution at temperatures ranging from about 50°C to about 100°C.

The O-alkylation according to process step g) may be performed, e.g., as described in Houben-Weyl, Vol. VI/3, page 54 (1965). Thus the phenol is first transformed into its alkali metal salt by treatment with an alkali metal alcoholate or hydroxide or amide. Then the phenolate is reacted with a halogenide of general formula R^9-X, in which R^9 is as defined above and X is chlorine or bromine, in an inert solvent such as benzene or THF at temperatures ranging from room to reflux temperatures. Preferably the reaction is performed in benzene solution by reacting the phenol first with a stoichiometric amount of $NaNH_2$ at room temperature and then with an excess of halogenide at reflux temperature.

The O-acylation according to process step h) may be carried out by known methods, e.g. as reported in Houben-Weyl, Vol. VIII, page 543 (1952). Thus the phenol is reacted with the acid halide of general formula R^{10}-COCl, wherein R^{10} is as defined above, in the presence of an organic bas such as pyridine or tri thylamine at temperatures ranging from about 0° to 50°C in an appropriate organic solvent. Alternatively the phenol is reacted with the acid R^{10}-COOH, in which R^{10} is as defined

above, in the presenc of a condensing ag nt such as dicyclohexylcarbodiimide (DCCD). Pr ferably equimolar amounts of phenol and DCCD are used and the reaction is performed in an inert solvent such as THF or benzene at temperatures from about 0° to 50°C.

The O-phosphorylation according to process step i) can be carried out by known methods, e.g. as described in Houben-Weyl, Vol. XII/2, page 143 (1964). Thus the phenol is reacted with phosphoric acid or a derivative thereof in water or hydroalcoholic solution at temperatures ranging from room to reflux temperatures. Preferably the reaction is performed in polyphosphoric acid (mixture of H_3PO_4 and P_2O_5) which acts as reactant and solvent at temperatures ranging from about 50° to 100°C.

The esterification according to process step k) can be carried out by well known methods, e.g. as reported in Houben-Weyl, Vol. VIII, page 508 (1952). Thus the mixture of acid and alcohol, dissolved in an inert solvent such as benzene and chloroform, is heated to reflux in the presence of a mineral acid such as H_2SO_4 or HCl. Preferably the water formed is removed by azeotropic distillation in a Dean-Stark condenser.

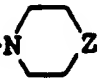
Th nitrile transformation according to process step l) can be carried out by known m thod , as described in Houben-Weyl, V l. VIII, pages 697 and 702 (1952). Thus t

the ther or chlor form solution of the nitrile is added an equimolar amount of ethanol and the solution is saturated with Hcl gas. The resulting iminoether hydrochloride is then transformed into the amidine by reaction with ammonia in absolute ethanol at room temperature.

The amination according to process step m) can be performed by known methods, e.g. as reported in Houben-Weyl, Vol.XI/I, page 24 (1957). Thus a mixture of chloromethyl compound and secondary amino derivative is treated at temperatures from about 50° to about 150°C until the reaction is complete. Otherwise, the amination of the chloromethyl compound in order to obtain an aminomethyl compound can be performed according to the Delépine reaction as described by S. J. Augyal in Organic Reactions 8, 197 (1959). Thus the benzylhalide is first reacted with hexamethylenetetramine to give a quaternary ammonium salt which is then cleaved by acid hydrolysis.

The optional salification of a compound of formula (I) as well as the conversion of the salt into the corresponding free compound and the separation of a mixture of isomers into the single isomers as well as the conversion of a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I) may be carried ut according to known methods.

For example, the amidation of a compound of formula (I), wher in R^2 r R^3 is $-SO_3H$, so as to obtain a compound f

formula (I) wherein R^2 or R^3 is $-SO_2NHR^5$ or  , in which R^5 and Z are as defined above, may be carried out by known methods, e.g. as described at process step d).

The conversion of a compound of formula (I) in which R^2 or R^3 is $-CH_2NH_2$ into a compound of formula (I) wherein R^2 or R^3 is $-CH_2NH-C(NH_2)=NH$ may be carried out by known amidination methods, e.g. as described above at process step e).

The esterification of a compound of formula (I) wherein R^2 or R^3 is CH_2OH in order to obtain compounds of formula (I) wherein R^2 or R^3 is $-CH_2OOCR^{10}$, wherein R^{10} is as defined above, may be carried out in an analogous manner as in process step k).

The conversion of a compound of formula (I), in which R^2 or R^3 is $-CH_2OH$, into the corresponding compound of formula (I) wherein R^2 or R^3 is $-CH_2OPO(OH)_2$ can be performed as described above at process step i).

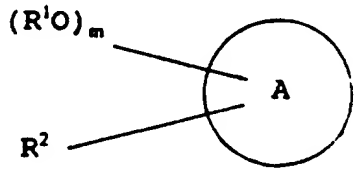
The conversion of a compound of formula (I), wherein R^2 or R^3 is $-COOR^6$ and in which R^6 is preferably methyl, into the corresponding compound of formula (I) wherein R^2 or R^3 is $-CONHR^7$ in which R^7 is phenyl or benzyl, can be carried out by aminolysis, e.g. as reported in Houben-Weyl, Vol. E5, page 983 (1985). Preferably the carbomethoxy compound is reacted with the amine compound of formula H_2NPh or H_2NCH_2Ph at reflux temperature by removing continuously the methanol formed by distillation.

Similarly the carbomethoxy compound can be reacted with

a compound of formula H-N⟨ ⟩Z in which Z is as defined above, at reflux temperature by removing continuously th methanol formed by distillation, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) in which one of R^2 and R^3 is —CON⟨ ⟩Z and the other is hydrogen.

The optional salification of a compound of formula (I) as well as the conversion of the salt into the free compound and the separation of a mixture of isomers into the single isomers may be carried out by conventional methods. For instance, the separation of a mixture of geometric isomers, e.g. cis- and trans-isomers, may be carried out by fractional crystallization from a suitable solvent or by chromatography, either column chromatography or high pressure liquid chromatography.

The compounds of formula (II) may be obtained according to known methods from compounds of formula (IX)



(IX)

wherein A, R^1, R^2 and m are as defined above. E.g. the 3-formylindole compound of formula (II) wherein A is indol and R^1, R^2 and m are as defined above can be obtained fr m an indole compound of general f rmula (IX) by formylation with N-m thylformanilide and $POCl_3$ according t th well known Vilsmeyer-Haak method (for a review see W.G.

Jackson t al. in J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1981, 103, 533). Th 2-formylindole derivatives are obtained when the 3-position is occupied.

In the case compound (IX) contains phenolic groups, i.e. R^1O is hydroxy, the well known Reimer-Tiemann method can be applied. Thus the phenolic compound is treated with $CHCl_3$ and alkali hydroxides in an aqueous or hydro-alcoholic solution. Another useful method for the synthesis of aromatic or phenolic aldehydes has been reported by H. Gross et al. in Chem. Ber. 1963, 96, 308. Accordingly a compound of formula (IX), in which the OR^1 group may be present or not, can be treated with 1,1-dichlorodimethylether in the presence of a Friedel-Crafts catalyst such as $TiCl_4$ or $AlCl_3$ in an inert solvent like CH_2Cl_2 or $PhNO_2$ at temperatures ranging from about 0° to 60°C.

The compounds of formula IV, V, VI VII and VIII can be obtained by condensation of a suitable 2-oxindole with a suitable compound of formula (II) according to process step a) as described above.

The compounds of formula (III) and (IX) are known or may be obtained by known methods from known compounds.

When in the new compounds of the present invention and in the intermediate products used for their preparation ther are groups present which ne d to be protected befor the above-d scrib d reactions are perform d, they may be protect d before the reaction takes plac and th n d protect d at the end of the reaction, according to well

known methods in organic ch mistry.

PHARMACOLOGY

The compounds of the invention possess specific tyrosin kinase inhibiting activity. It is believed that tyrosin kinase inhibitors may be of great importance in th control of uncontrolled cellular reproduction, i.e. in cellular reproduction disorders.

Recent studies on the molecular basis or neoplastic transformation have identified a family of genes, designated oncogenes, whose aberrant expression causes tumorigenesis. For example, the RNA tumour viruses possess such an oncogene sequence whose expression determines neoplastic conversion of infected cells. Several of their oncogene-encoded proteins, such as $pp60^{v\text{-}src}$, $p70^{gag\text{-}yes}$, $p130^{gag\text{-}fps}$ and $P70^{gag\text{-}fgr}$ display protein tyrosine kinase activity, that is they catalyse th transfer of the γ-phosphate from adenosine triphosphate (ATP) to tyrosine residues in protein substrate. In normal cells, several growth factor receptors, for example the receptors for PDGF, EGF, α-TGF and insulin, display tyrosine kinase activity.

Binding of the growth factor (GF) activates the receptors tyrosine kinase to undergo autophosphorylation and to phosphorylate cl sely adjacent molecules on tyrosine. Th refore, it is thought that the phosphorylation of these tyrosine kinase receptors plays an important rol in signal transduction and that the principal function of

tyrosine kinase activity in normal cells is to regulate cell growth. Perturbation of this activity by oncogenic tyrosine kinases that are either overproduced and/or display altered substrate specificity may cause loss of growth control and/or neoplastic transformation. Accordingly, a specific inhibitor of tyrosine kinase can be useful in investigating the mechanism of cancerogenesis, cell proliferation and differentiations and it can be effective in prevention and chemotherapy of cancer and other pathological proliferative conditions. Hence the compounds according to the present invention can be useful in the treatment of pathological proliferation disorders in mammals, including humans.

A human or animal, e.g. a mammal, can thus be treated by a method comprising the administration thereto of a therapeutically effective amount of one of the compounds of the invention. In this way the condition of the human or animal may be improved. Amelioration of the disease state or disorder from which the human or animal is suffering can be achieved. Typical examples of such disorders are benign and malignant tumours, including leukaemia such as myeloblastic leukaemia, lymphoma, sarcoma, neuroblastoma, Wilm's tumour, malignant neoplasm of the bladder, breast, lung or thyroid, neoplasias of epithelial origin, such as mammacarcinoma. Moreover, they can be useful in the treatment of epidermal hyper-proliferation, such as psoriasis. The compounds of the invention can also be useful in inhibiting the develop-

ment of th ath romatous plaque and restenosis, in the control of angiogenesis, as anti-metastatic agents and in treating diabetic complications. They have also utility in the control of immune system diseases, e.g. as immuno-suppressants, as far as protein tyrosine kinases ar involved in these diseases.

The tyrosine specific protein kinase activity of th compounds of the invention is shown, e.g., by the fact that they are active in the in vitro and in vivo test described herebelow.

In-vitro Assay

p45 v-abl Kinase Purification

The enzyme used in our test was the p45 v-abl tyrosine kinase which represents the catalytic domain of the Abelson tyrosine kinase (isolated from the Abelson murine leukaemia virus). The p45 v-abl kinase was produced and isolated as described by Wang et al. in J. Biol. Chem. 260, 64 (1985) and by Ferguson et al. in J. Biol. Chem. 260, 3652 (1985) and in Biochem. J. 257, 321 (1989).

p45 v-abl Kinase Assay

(Val^5)-Angiotension II phosphorylation was performed by incubation with 40 ng of purified abl-kinase and (γ-^{32}p)-ATP, in 50 μl of buffer containing Tris-HCl 25 mM, pH 8.0, $MgCl_2$ 10 mM and dithiothreitol 0.1 mM (kinas buffer). Th reaction mixture was incubated for the indicated time at 30°C and the reaction stopped by adding 50 μl f 5 % trichloroacetic acid. After a brief incubation on ice, tubes were c ntrifuged. The super-

natants were spotted on phosphocellulose pap r squar s (Whatman P-81) and washed extensively in acetic acid. The radioactivity bound to dried phosphocellulose squares was measured in a liquid scintillation counter. IC_{50} values were calculated from triplicated determinations of each experimental point. Each inhibitor was tested at concentrations ranging from 0 to 400 μg in the presence of fixed concentrations of peptide (2 Mm) and ATP (50 μM).

In-vivo Assay

K562 Cell Growth Inhibition Assay

K562 cells, a human myelogenous leukemia cell line, were seeded into a 24 wells tissue culture plate (Falcon 3047) (10000/well) in the presence of increasing concentrations of the compounds. After 72 h, cells were harvested and were counted using a cell counter (Coulter Counter - ZM). The percent of inhibition was evaluated in respect to the untreated control cells.

The inhibitory activity data for two representative compounds according to the present invention, obtained both in the in vitro p45 v-abl kinase assay and the in vivo human chronic myeloid leukemia K562 cell growth inhibiti n assay described abov , are set out in th following Table I.

Table I. Inhibition of p45 v-abl kinase and K562 cell growth.

Compound	IC_{50} (μM)	
	v-abl	K562
5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3--(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)--2-oxindole.HCl	1.73	3.7
3-carbethoxy-3-(5-methoxyindol-3--ylmethylene)-2-oxindole	1.99	2.34

As can be appreciated from the activity data shown in Table I, the compounds according to the invention are endowed with valuable biological properties.

In view of their high activity and low toxicity, the compounds of the invention can be used safely in medicine.

The compounds of the invention can be administered in a variety of dosage forms, e.g. orally, in the form of tabl ts, capsules, sugar- or film-coat d tabl ts, liquid solutions or suspensions; r ctally, in the form of

suppositories; par nterally, e.g. intramuscularly, or by intravenous injection of infusion; or topically. The dosage depends on the age, weight, condition of the patient and administration route. For example, the dosage adopted for oral administration to adult humans for the compound 5-sulfo-3-(3-hydroxytetralyl-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole may range from about 10 to about 150-200 mg per dose, from 1 to 5 times daily. Of course, these dosage regimens may be adjusted to provide the optimal therapeutic response.

The invention includes pharmaceutical compositions comprising a compound of formula (I) or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient (which can be a carrier or diluent).

The pharmaceutical compositions containing the compounds of the invention are usually prepared following conventional methods and are administered in a pharmaceutically suitable form.

For example, the solid oral forms may contain, together with the active compound, diluents, e.g. lactose, dextrose, saccharose, cellulose, corn starch or potato starch; lubricants, e.g. silica, talc, stearic acid, magnesium or calcium stearate, and/or polyethylene glycols; binding ag nts, e.g. starches, arabic gums, g latin, m thylcellulos , carboxym thylcellulose or polyvinyl pyrrolidone; disaggr gating agents, e.g. a starch, alginic acid, alginates r s dium starch

glycolate, effervescing mixtur s; dyestuffs; swe teners; wetting agents, such as lecithin, polysorbates, laurylsulphates; and, in general, non-toxic and pharmacologically inactive substances used in pharmaceutical formulations. Said pharmaceutical preparations may be manufactured in known manner, for example by means of mixing, granulating, tabletting, sugar-coating or film-coating processes.

The liquid dispersion for oral administration may be, e.g., syrups, emulsions and suspensions.

The syrup may contain as carrier, for example, saccharose or saccharose with glycerine and/or mannitol and/or sorbitol.

The suspensions and the emulsions may contain as carri r, for example, a natural gum, agar, sodium alginat , pectin, methylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose or polyvinyl alcohol.

The suspensions or solutions for intramuscular injections may contain, together with the active compound, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. sterile wat r, olive oil, ethyl oleate, glycols, e.g. propylene glycol, and, if desired, a suitable amount of lidocain hydrochloride.

The solutions for intravenous injections or infusion may contain as carrier, for example, sterile water or, preferably, they may be in the form of sterile aqueous, isotonic saline solutions.

The suppositories may contain, together with the activ

compound, a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, e.g. cocoa-butter, polyethylene glycol, a polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid ester surfactant or lecithin.

Compositions for topical application, e.g. creams, lotions or pastes, can be prepared by admixing the active ingredient with a conventional oleaginous or emulsifying excipient.

A further object of the present invention is a combined method of treatment of cancer or of amelioration of the conditions of mammals, including humans, suffering from cancer, said method comprising administering

1) a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof,

and

2) an additional antitumour agent, in amounts and close enough together in time sufficient to produce a therapeutically useful effect.

The present invention also provides products containing a compound of the invention, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an additional antitumour agent as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-cancer therapy.

The term "antitumour agent" is meant to comprise both a single antitumour drug and "cocktails" i.e. a mixture of such drugs, according to the clinical practice.

Examples of antitumour agents that can be formulated with a compound of the invention or, alternatively, can be

administered in a combined method of treatment, including doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin, idarubicin, etoposide, fluorouracil, melphalan, cyclophosphamide, bleomycin, vinblastin and mitomycin or a mixture of two or more thereof.

The compounds of the invention can therefore be used in a treatment to ameliorate a cancer. They may be administered to a patient suffering from a cancer treatable with an antitumour agent, for example an anthracycline glycoside such as doxorubicin, daunomycin, epirubicin or idarubicin as mentioned above, together with the antitumour agent.

A compound of the invention and an antitumour agent such as an anthracycline glycoside can be administered to improve the condition of a patient having a leukaemia such as myeloblastic leukaemia, lymphoma, sarcoma, neuroblastoma, Wilm's tumour or malignant neoplasm of the bladder, breast, lung or thyroid.

The following examples illustrate but do not limit the invention.

Example 1

5-Sulfamoyl-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

A solution of 3-hydroxy-2-tetralinaldehyde (1.762 g, 10 mmol), 5-sulfamoyl-2-oxindole (1.802 g, 10 mmol) and piperidine (0.255 g, 3 mmol) in anhydrous ethanol (50 ml) was heated for 3 h at reflux. The reaction mixture was chilled to 5-10°C, the precipitate filtered, the residue washed with ice-cold ethanol and then dried under vacuum. Almost pure title compound was so obtained in about 80 % yield (2.707 g). Compounds of higher purity were obtained by crystallization from ethanol.

$C_{19}H_{18}N_2O_4$	calcd:	C 61.61	H 4.90	N 7.56	S 8.66
	found:	C 61.55	H 4.85	N 7.51	S 8.55
MS m/z	370.				
IR cm^{-1}:	3500-2600 (NH, OH), 1700, 1695 (amide), 1600, 1580 (arom)				

According to the above described procedure and starting from the appropriate compound of formula (II) and of formula (III), respectively, one can prepare the following compounds as single E- or Z-isomers, as well as their E,Z-mixtures:

5-sulfamoyl-3-[1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylen]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[1-hydr xyt tral-2-ylm thylen]-2- xind le;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylen]-2- xind le;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[4-hydroxytetral-1-ylm thylene]-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-[1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-[3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-[N,N-(4-hydroxyethyl)piperazinylcarbamyl]-3-[1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(1,4-dihydr xytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-

oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(indol-3-ylm thyl ne)-2-xindol ;

5-ureido-3-(indol-3-ylm thylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(indol-3-ylmethyl n)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(indol-3-ylmethylen)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-sulfamoylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carbomethoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

$C_{19}H_{14}N_2O_3$ calcd: C 71.69 H 4.43 N 8.80

found: C 71.55 H 4.45 N 8.75

MS m/z 318

NMR δ ppm (DMSO-d):

3.89 (s, 3H), 6.82 (d, 1H, J=7.5 Hz), 6.95 (ddd, 1H, J=7.5/7.5/1.1 Hz), 7.14 (ddd, 1H, J=7.5/7.5/1.1 Hz), 7.58 (d, 1H, J=8.6 Hz), 7.85 (dd, 1H, J=8.6/1.6 Hz), 8.01 (d, 1H, J=7.5 Hz), 8.23 (s, 1H), 8.87 (d, 1H, J=1.6 Hz), 9.51 (s, 1H), 10.53 (bs, 1H), 12.2 (bs, 1H);

3-(5-diethanolamino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

3-(5-ureido-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-guanidino-3-indolylm thylene)-2-oxind le;

3-(5-glyceroylamido-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindol ;

3-[5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-

oxind le;

3-(5-mesylamino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-glycoloyloxy-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

3-(5-aminomethyl-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-amidino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-hydroxymethyl-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylen)-2-oxindole, sodium salt;

$C_{19}H_{16}NO_5SNa$ calcd: C 58.01 H 4.10 N 3.56 S 8.15
Na 5.83
found: C 57.95 H 4.15 N 3.45 S 8.05
Na 5.79

MS m/z 393.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO):

1.5-1.8 (m, 4H), 2.5-2.9 (m, 4H), 6.66 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, J=8.2 and 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 10.6 (bs, 1H).

5-sulfo-3-(4-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol , sodium salt

$C_{19}H_{16}NO_5SNa$ calcd: C 58.01 H 4.10 N 3.56 S 8.15
Na 5.83
found: C 57.85 H 4.05 N 3.55 S 8.10
Na 5.69

MS m/z 393.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO):

1.6-1.8 (m, 4H), 2.4-2.8 (m, 4H), 6.70 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (dd, J=7.9 and 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 10.6 (bs, 1H).

(E,Z)-5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethyl ne)-2-oxindole, hydrochloride salt

$C_{26}H_{29}ClN_4O_3$ calcd: C 64.93 H 6.08 Cl 7.37 N 11.65
C 64.85 H 5.95 Cl 7.25 N 11.58

MS m/z 481.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO):

1.2-2.0 (m, $6H_E$, $6H_Z$), 2.8-3.6 (m, $8H_E$, $8H_Z$), 3.88 (s, $3H_Z$), 3.82 (s, $3H_E$), 6.7-7.0 (m, $2H_E$, $2H_Z$), 7.20 (d, J=2.3 Hz, $1H_E$), 7.20-7.5 (m, $2H_E$, $2H_Z$), 7.57 (d, J=2.3 Hz, $1H_Z$), 7.86 (s, $1H_E$), 7.8° (d, J=1.7 Hz, $1H_Z$), 7.99 (s, $1H_Z$), 8.17 (d, J=3.0 Hz, $1H_E$), 8.31 (d, J=1.7 Hz, $1H_E$), 9.42 (d, J=3.0 Hz, $1H_Z$), 9.8 (bs, $1H_E$, $1H_Z$).

3-[5-(p-chlorophenyl)sulfonylamidoindol-3-yl-methylene]-2-oxindole

$C_{23}H_{16}ClN_3O_3S$ calcd: C 61.40 H 3.59 Cl 7.88 S 7.13

found: C 61.38 H 3.56 Cl 7.55 S 7.05

MS m/z 449.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO):

6.82 (m, 2H), 7.00 (m, 1H), 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.36 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.5-7.8 (m, 4H), 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.93 (s, 1H), 9.40 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H), 10.0 (bs, 1H), 10.52 (s, 1H), 12.01 (d, J=2.9 Hz, 1H).

5-carboethoxy-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carboethoxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carboethoxy-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

$C_{21}H_{18}N_2O_4$ calcd: C 69.60 H 5.01 N 7.73

found: C 69.55 H 4.95 N 7.65

MS m/z 362.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO-d_6):

1.34 (t, 3H, J=7.2 Hz), 3.88 (s, 3H), 4.32 (t, 2H, J=7.2 Hz), 6.85 (dd, 1H, J=8.6 and 2.4 Hz), 6.92 (d, 1H, J=8.4 Hz), 7.39 (d, 1H, J=8.6 Hz), 7.78 (dd, 1H, J=8.4 and 1.5 Hz), 7.83 (d, 1H, J=2.4 Hz), 8.32 (s, 1H), 8.49 (d, 1H, J=1.5 Hz), 9.45 (s, 1H), 10.89 (bs, 1H), 12.0 (bs, 1H);

3-(5-carboethoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carbobenzyloxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-phenylcarbamoylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

$C_{26}H_{21}N_3O_3$ calcd: C 73.74 H 5.00 N 9.92

f und: C 73.71 H 4.99 N 9.85

MS m/z 423.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO-d_6):

3.86 (s, 3H), 4.51 (d, 2H, J=5.9 Hz), 6.86 (m, 2H), 7.1-7.5 (m, 6H), 7.70 (m, 2H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 8.38 (d, 1H, J=1.5 Hz), 8.84 (t, 1H, J=5.9 Hz), 9.42 (s, 1H), 10.75 (bs, 1H), 12.0 (bs, 1H);

3-(5-benzylcarbamoylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carboethoxy-3-(8-hydroxyquinol-5-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(8-hydroxyquinol-5-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and

5-sulfo-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole,

MS m/z 370

NMR δ ppm (DMSO):

3.88 (s, 3H), 6.73 (d, 1H, J=8.1 Hz), 6.81 (dd, 1H, J=8.6 and 2.4 Hz), 7,37 (d, 1H, J=8.6 Hz), 7.43 (dd, 1H, J=8.1 and 1.8 Hz), 7.74 (d, 1H, J=2.4 Hz), 8.08 (d, 1H, J=1.8 Hz), 8.14 (s, 1H), 9.43 (s, 1H), 10.51 (bs, 1H), 11.8 (bs, 1H);

5-amidino-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole hydrochloride,

MS m/z 368.

$C_{19}H_7ClN_4O_2$ calcd: C 61.87 H 4.65 Cl 9.61 N 15.19

found: C 61.55 H 4.55 Cl 9.55 N 15.01.

Example 2

5-Sulfo-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethyl ne)-2-oxindole

A solution of 3-hydr xy-2-tetralinald hyd (1.762 g, 10 mmol) and 2- xindole-5-sulf nic acid (2.559 g,

12 mmol) in anhydrous ethanol (10 ml) was heated to reflux for 1 hour. The reaction mixture was chilled with ice water, the precipitate filtered, the residue washed with ice-cooled ethanol and dried under vacuum. Almost pure title compound was obtained in about 70 % yield (2.600 g).

$C_{19}H_{17}NO_5S$ calcd: C 61.44 H 4.61 N 3.77 S 8.63

found: C 61.35 H 4.45 N 3.71 S 8.65

MS m/z 371.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2500 (NH, OH), 1690, 1630 (amide), 1600 (arom).

According to the above described procedure and starting from the appropriate compound of formula (II) and formula (III), respectively, one can prepare the following compounds as single E- or Z-isomers, as well as their E,Z-mixtures:

5-sulfo-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(4-hydroxytetral-1-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-sulfoindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(indol-3-ylm thylene)-2-oxind l ;

3-(5-ph sphonooxy-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindol ; and

5-phosphonooxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 3

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

To a stirred solution of 5-amino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole (2.873 g, 10 mmol) in methanol (30 ml) was added anhydrous methylammonium chloride (0.60 g, 10 mmol). Then sodium cyanoborohydride (0.378 g, 6 mmol) was added in portions. Finally, glyceraldehyde (0.901 g, 10 mmol) was added portionwise over 30 min and the solution stirred at r.t. for 50 h. Ice cold 6N HCl was added until gas evolution (HCN) stopped and the pH of the solution was 2. The methanol was evaporated in vacuo and the remaining aqueous solution was washed with $CHCl_3$. Solid KOH was added until the pH was 12. Solid NaCl was added to saturation and the solution extracted twice with $CHCl_3$. The $CHCl_3$ extracts were washed with saturated NaCl solution, dried over K_2CO_3 and evaporated. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel using $CHCl_3$-MeOH mixtures as eluant.

Thus pure title compound was obtained in about 60 % yield.

$C_{21}H_{19}N_3O_3$ calcd: C 69.79 H 5.30 N 11.63

found: C 69.75 H 5.25 N 11.55

MS m/z 361.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2500 (NH, OH), 1700, 1640, 1620 (amid), 1600, 1580 (arom).

According to th above described procedure, the following compounds can be prepar d:

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-yl-methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole; and

(E,Z)-5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(5-methoxy-3--indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole,

MS m/z 379.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO):

2.7-3.3 (m,$2H_E$+$2H_Z$), 3.5-3.8 (m, $1H_E$+$1H_Z$), 3.80, 3.86 (2 singlets, $3H_E$+$3H_Z$), 4.5-5.2 (bs, $3H_E$+$3H_Z$), 6.45 (m, $1H_E$+$1H_Z$), 6.58, 6.62 (two d, $1H_E$+$1H_Z$, J=6.8 and 6.8 Hz), 6.85 (m, $1H_E$+$1H_Z$), 7.13 (d, $1H_E$, J=2.2Hz), 7.18 (d, $1H_Z$, J=2.2 Hz), 7.23 (d, $1H_E$, J=2.2 Hz), 7.40 (two d, $1H_E$+ $1H_Z$, J=8.7 and 8.8 Hz), 7.62 (d, $1H_Z$, J=2.6 Hz), 7.76 (s, $1H_E$), 7.94 (s, $1H_Z$), 8.17 (s, $1H_E$), 9.38 (s, $1H_Z$), 10.00, 10.05 (two s, $1H_E$+$1H_Z$), 11.7-12.1 (bs, $1H_E$+ $1H_Z$).

Example 4

5-glyceroylamido-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylen)-2-oxindol

To a stirred solution of 5-amino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethyl-ene)-2-oxindole (2.873 g, 10 mmol) and glyceric acid

(1.061 g, 10 mmol) was added dicyclohexylcarbodiimid (2.063 g, 10 mmol). The resulting suspension was stirred for 1 hour at 50-60°C and then for 3 days at room temperature. Then the N,N'-dicyclohexylurea was filtered off, the filtrate evaporated and the residue chromatographed on silica gel using $CHCl_3$-MeOH mixtures as eluant. Thus pure title compound was obtained in about 60 % yield.

$C_{21}H_{17}N_3O_4$ calcd: C 67.19 H 4.57 N 11.19

found: C 67.13 H 4.46 N 11.07

MS m/z 375.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2500 (NH, OH), 1700, 1680, 1620 (amide)

According to the above described procedure, the following compounds can be prepared:
5-glyceroylamido-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;
3-(5-glyceroylamido-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and
5-glyceroylamido-3-(naphth-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 5

5-mesylamino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

To a stirred solution of 5-amino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole (2.873 g, 10 mmol) in pyridine (10 ml) was added gradually methylchloride (1.146 g, 10 mmol) at 0-5°C under cooling. The reaction mixture was stirred for about 5 h at 0-5°C and then for 15 hours at room temperature. The mixture was poured onto an ice-water

mixture, the precipitate filtered off, the residue washed thoroughly with water and then chromatographed on silica gel using $CHCl_3$-MeOH mixtures as eluant. Thus pure title compound was obtained in about 70 % yield.

$C_{19}H_{15}N_3O_3S$ calcd: C 62.45 H 4.14 N 11.50 S 8.77

found: C 62.39 H 4.15 N 11.38 S 8.73

MS m/z 365.

IR cm^{-1}: 3600-3000 (NH), 1710, 1630, 1620 (amide).

By proceeding analogously, the following compounds can be prepared:

5-mesylamino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-mesylamino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and

5-mesylamino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 6

5-guanidino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

A mixture of 5-amino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol (2.873 g, 10 mmol) and sodium bicarbonate (0.168 g, 2 mmol) in refluxing ethanol (100 ml) was treated with 3,5-dimethylpyrazole-1-carboxamidine nitrate (3.018 g, 15 mmol) for 20 h. The solvent was removed from the cooled solution, and the residue was chromatographed on silica gel with gradient elution (1 to 5 % EtOH in $CHCl_3$) to afford pure title compound in about 50 % yield.

$C_{19}H_{15}N_5O$ calcd: C 69.29 H 4.59 N 21.26

found: C 69.21 H 4.45 N 21.15

MS m/z 329.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2500 (NH), 1700 (amide), 1680 (C=NH), 1620 (amide), 1580 (arom).

According to the above described procedure, the following compounds can be prepared:

5-guanidino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-guanidino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and

5-guanidino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 7

5-ureido-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

To a mixture of 5-amino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole (2.873 g, 10 mmol) in ice water (20 ml) was added 5N HCl (2 ml, 10 mmol) under stirring. Then the mixture was heated to 70-80°C, sodium cyanate (0.715 g, 11 mmol) was added portionwise and the stirring was continued for further 4 h at this temperature. After cooling, the raw product was extracted with $CHCl_3$, the organic layer washed to neutrality with saline solution, dried and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was chromatographed on silica gel, using $CHCl_3$-MeOH mixtures as eluant to give pure title compound in about 50 % yield.

$C_{19}H_{14}N_4O_2$ calcd: C 69.08 H 4.27 N 16.96

f und: C 69.01 H 4.15 N 16.85

MS m/z 330.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2500 (NH), 1705, 1660, 1640, 1620

(amide), 1580 (arom).

By proceeding analogously, th following compounds can be prepared:

5-ureido-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-ureido-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and

5-ureido-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 8

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

To a solution of 5-hydroxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole (2.883 g, 10 mmol) in toluene (100 ml) was added portionwise under nitrogen NaH 80 % (0.300 g, 10 mmol). After salification was complete, 3-chloro-1,2-propan - diol (1.547 g, 14 mmol) was added and the mixture heat d to reflux for 5 h. After cooling, water was added, the organic phase washed and evaporated to dryness. The residue was submitted to flash chromatography, using $CHCl_3$-MeOH mixtures as eluant to give pure title compound in about 70 % yield.

$C_{21}H_{18}N_2O_4$ calcd: C 69.60 H 5.01 N 7.73

found: C 69.55 H 4.95 N 7.65

MS m/z 362.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2600 (NH, OH), 1700, 1640 (amide), 1600, 1580 (arom).

By proceeding analogously, the following compounds can be pr pared:

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(indol-3-ylm thylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole; and

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 9

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

To a stirred solution of 5-hydroxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole (2.883 g, 10 mmol) in pyridine (10 ml) was added gradually glycoloyl chloride (0.945 g, 10 mmol) at 0-5°C under cooling. The reaction mixture was stirred for about 4 h at 0-5°C and then for 15 h at room temperature. The mixture was poured onto an ice-water mixture, the precipitate filtered off, the residue washed thoroughly with water and then chromatographed on silica gel, using $CHCl_3$-MeOH mixtures as eluant. Thus pure title compound was obtained in about 60 % yield.

$C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_4$ calcd: C 69.36 H 4.07 N 8.09

found: C 69.31 H 4.01 N 7.95

MS m/z 346.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2600 (NH, OH), 1740 (ester), 1700, 1640 (amide), 1600, 1580 (arom).

In analogous manner, the following compounds can be obtain d:

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;
3-(5-glycoloyloxy-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and
5-glycoloyloxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 10

5-phosphonooxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

A mixture of 5-hydroxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole (2.883 g, 10 mmol) and phosphoric acid 85 % (13 g) and phosphorous pentoxide (10 g) was heated for 2 h at 60°C. The usual work-up gave the title compound in about 50 % yield.

$C_{18}H_{13}N_2O_5P$ calcd: C 58.71 H 3.56 N 7.61 P 8.41
found: C 58.65 H 3.51 N 7.45 P 8.35

MS m/z 368.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2500 (OH), 1700, 1640, 1620 (amide), 1600, 1580 (arom).

According to the above described procedure, the following compounds can be obtained:
5-phosphonooxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;
3-(5-phosphonooxy-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and
5-phosphonooxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 11

5-carbomethoxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole

A solution of 5-carboxy-3-(quinol-4-ylm thylene)-2-

oxindol (3.163 g, 10 mmol), methanol (3.2 g, 100 mmol) and H_2SO_4 95 % (1 g) in benzene (100 ml) was heated in a Soxhlet apparatus for 10 h. To dry the distillate continuously, the cap of the Soxhlet contained anhydrous $MgSO_4$. After cooling, water was added, the organic phase repeatedly washed with water and then evaporated under vacuum. Thus almost pure title compound was obtained in about 90 % yield.

$C_{20}H_{14}N_2O_3$ calcd: C 72.72 H 4.27 N 8.48

found: C 72.65 H 4.23 N 8.35

MS m/z 330.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2500 (NH), 1720 (ester), 1700, 1640 (amide), 1600, 1580 (arom).

By proceeding analogously, the following compounds can be obtained:

5-carbomethoxy-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carbomethoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and

5-carbomethoxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole.

Example 12

5-amidino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole, hydrochloride salt

To a solution of 5-cyano-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-

oxindole (2.973 g, 10 mmol) in anhydrous diethyl ether (100 ml), a stoichiometric amount of ethanol (0.460 g, 10 mmol) was added and the solution was saturated with HCl gas. The solution was kept overnight in the fridge in order to precipitate the iminoether hydrochloride salt. The precipitated iminoether hydrochloride was dissolved in ethanol (50 ml) to which was added an anhydrous alcoholic ammonia solution. Thereupon, the solution was kept several days at room temperature and the precipitated little amount of NH_4Cl was filtered off. The solution was evaporated in vacuum, thus obtaining almost pure title compound.

$C_{19}H_{14}N_4O.HCl$ calcd: C 65.05 H 4.31 N 15.97 Cl 10.11

found: C 65.01 H 4.25 N 15.85 Cl 10.05

MS m/z 350.

The following compounds can be obtained following the above described method:

5-amidino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole hydrochloride;

5-amidino-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole hydrochloride;

3-(5-amidino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole hydrochloride; and

5-amidino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole hydrochloride.

Example 13

5-aminomethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol

To a solution of 5-chloromethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylen)-2-oxindole (3.208 g, 10 mmol) in $CHCl_3$ (50 ml) was added a solution of hexamethylenetetramine (1.402 g, 10 mmol) in $CHCl_3$ (20 ml) at 40-50°C. The resulting quaternary salt was filtered off after cooling. The crystalline residue was then dissolved in a mixture of ethanol (5.5 g, 120 mmol) and HCl 32 % (3 ml, 30 mmol) and the diethoxymethane formed was eliminated by distillation. The latter operation was repeated twice. After alkalinization with diluted soda solution, the raw product was extracted with $CHCl_3$, the organic layer washed to neutrality, dried and evaporated. The residue was submitted to column chromatography on silica gel, using a $CHCl_3$-EtOH mixture as eluant, thus giving pure title compound in 65 % yield.

$C_{19}H_{15}N_3O$	calcd:	C 75.73	H 5.02	N 13.94
	found:	C 75.65	H 4.95	N 13.89

MS m/z 301.

IR cm^{-1}: 3500-2600 (NH), 1695, 1640, 1620 (amide), 1580 (arom).

The following compounds are obtained by proceeding analogously:

5-aminomethyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-aminomethyl-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole; and

5-aminomethyl-3-(naphth-2-ylm thylen)-2-oxindole.

Example 14

5-sulfo-3-(3-hydroxyt tral-2-ylm thyl ne)-2- xindole,

sodium salt

To a solution of 5-sulfo-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole (3.714 g, 10 mmol) in 1N NaOH (10 ml, 10 mmol) was added isopropanol (30 ml) and the mixture was chilled under stirring to 0-5°C. Th precipitated sodium salt was filtered, washed with ice-cooled isopropanol and dried under vacuum.

$C_{19}H_{16}NO_5SNa$ calcd: C 58.01 H 4.10 N 3.56 S 8.15 Na 5.85

found: C 57.95 H 4.05 N 3.45 S 8.20 Na 5.75

MS m/z 393.

The following salt can be obtained in an analogous manner:

5-sulfo-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol , sodium salt;

5-sulfo-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole, sodium salt;

5-sulfo-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole, sodium salt;

3-(5-sulfoindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole, sodium salt;

5-sulfo-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole, sodium salt;

5-sulfo-3-(1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol , sodium salt.

$C_{19}H_{16}NO_5SNa$ calcd: C 58.01 H 4.10 N 3.56 S 8.15 Na 5.83

found: C 57.95 H 4.15 N 3.45 S 8.05 Na 5.79

MS m/z 393.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO):

1.5-1.8 (m, 4H), 2.5-2.9 (m, 4H), 6.66 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, J=8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dd, J=8.2 and 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 10.6 (bs, 1H).

5-sulfo-3-(4-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole, sodium salt;

$C_{19}H_{16}NO_5SNa$ calcd: C 58.01 H 4.10 N 3.56 S.8.15 Na 5.83

found: C 57.85 H 4.05 N 3.55 S 8.10 Na 5.69

MS m/z 393.

NMR δ ppm (DMSO):

1.6-1.8 (m, 4H), 2.4-2.8 (m, 4H), 6.70 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (dd, J=7.9 and 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, J=1.5 Hz, 1H), 10.6 (bs, 1H).

Example 15

5-aminomethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole, hydrochloride salt

To a solution of 5-aminomethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole (3.014 g, 10 mmol) in ethanol (10 ml) was add d 1N hydrochl ric acid (2 ml, 2 mmol) and the r sulting mixture was evaporat d to dryness under vacuum, thus giving pure title c mpound in ab ut 100 % yield.

$C_{19}H_{17}N_3OCl_2$ calcd: C 60.97 H 4.58 N 11.23 Cl 18.95

found: C 60.85 H 4.45 N 11.15 Cl 18.90

MS m/x 374.

Example 16

Tablets each weighing 0.150 g and containing 25 mg of the active substance, can be manufactured as follows:

Composition (for 10,000 tablets):

5-sulfo-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole	250 g
Lactose	800 g
Corn starch	415 g
Talc powder	30 g
Magnesium stearate	5 g

The 5-sulfo-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol , the lactose and half the corn starch are mixed; the mixture is then forced through a sieve of 0.5 mm mesh size.

Corn starch (10 g) is suspended in warm water (90 ml) and the resulting paste is used to granulate the powder. The granulate is dried, comminuted on a sieve of 1.4 mm mesh size, then the remaining quantity of starch, talc and magnesium stearate is added, carefully mixed and processed into tablets.

Example 17

Capsules, each dosed at 0.200 g and containing 20 mg of the active substance can be prepared.

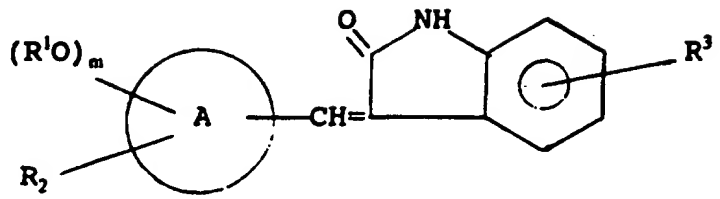
Composition for 500 capsules:

5-sulfamoyl-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole	10 g
Lactose	80 g
Corn starch	5 g
Magnesium stearate	5 g

This formulation is encapsulated in two-piece hard gelatin capsules and dosed at 0.200 g for each capsule.

CLAIMS

1. A compound of formula (I)



(I)

wherein

m is zero, 1 or 2;

A is a bicyclic ring chosen from tetralin, naphthalene, quinoline and indole;

R^1 is hydrogen, C_1-C_6 alkyl or C_2-C_6 alkanoyl;

one of R^2 and R^3 independently is hydrogen and th other is a substituent selected from:

a C_1-C_6 alkyl group substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups;

$-SO_3R^4$ in which R^4 is hydrogen or C_1-C_6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups;

$-SO_2NHR^5$ in which R^5 is as R^4 defined above or a $-(CH_2)_n-N(C_1-C_6 \text{ alkyl})_2$ group in which n is 2 or 3;

$-COOR^6$ in which R^6 is C_1-C_6 alkyl unsubstituted or substituted by phenyl or by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups r ph nyl;

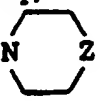
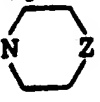
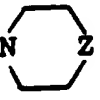
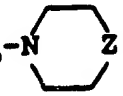
$-CONHR^7$ in which R^7 is hydrog n, ph nyl or C_1-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 r 3 hydroxy groups r by

phenyl;

$-NHSO_2R^8$ in which R^8 is C_1-C_6 alkyl or phenyl unsubstituted or substituted by halogen or by C_1-C_4 alkyl;

$-N(R^9)_2$, $-NHR^9$ or $-OR^9$ wherein R^9 is C_2-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups;

$-NHCOR^{10}$, $-OOCR^{10}$ or $-CH_2OOCR^{10}$ in which R^{10} is C_1-C_6 alkyl substituted by 1, 2 or 3 hydroxy groups;

$-NHCONH_2$; $-NH-C(NH_2)=NH$; $-C(NH_2)=NH$; $-CH_2NHC(NH_2)=NH$; $-CH_2NH_2$; $-OPO(OH)_2$; $-CH_2OPO(OH)_2$; $-PO(OH)_2$; or a $-CH_2-$  , $-SO_2-$  , $-CON$  or $-NHCO(CH_2)_p-N$  group,

wherein p is 1, 2 or 3 and Z is $-CH_2-$, $-O-$ or $>N-R^{11}$ in which R^{11} is hydrogen or is as R^9 defined above;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

2. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein

A and m are as defined in claim 1;

R^1 is hydrogen or C_1-C_4 alkyl;

one of R^2 and R^3 independently is hydrogen and the other is a substituent selected from $-SO_3H$; $-SO_2NH_2$; $COOR^6$ wherein R^6 is C_1-C_4 alkyl or benzyl, $-CONHR^7$ wherein R^7 is phenyl or benzyl; $-N(CH_2CH_2OH)_2$; $-NHCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$; $-NHCONH_2$; $-NHC(NH_2)=NH$; $-NHCOCHOHCH_2OH$; $-NHCOCH_2CH_2-N$  ; $-NHSO_2C_1$-C_4 alkyl; $-OCH_2CHOHCH_2OH$; $-OOCCH_2OH$; $-CH_2NH_2$; $-CH_2OH$; $-C(NH_2)=NH$ and $-OPO(OH)_2$; and the pharmaceutically acceptabl

salts thereof.

3. A compound selected from the group consisting of the following compounds, which, when appropriate, may be either Z- or E-diastereomers or Z,E-mixtures of said diastereomers:

5-sulfo-3-[1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-[1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-[3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-[4-hydroxytetral-1-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-[4-hydroxytetral-1-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-[1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-carbom thoxy-3-[3-hydroxyt tral-2-ylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(1,4-dihydroxyt tral-2-yl methylene)-2- xindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylen)-2-oxindol ;

5-ureido-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(1,4-dihydroxy-tetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(1,4-dihydroxytetral-2-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(quinol-4-ylm thyl n)-2- xindol ;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethyl ne)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylen)-2- xindole;

5-di than lamino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylen)-2-

oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(quinol-4-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(quinol-4-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol ;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol ;

5-sulfo-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(indol-3-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol ;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(indol-3-ylmethyl ne)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(ind l-3-yl ethylene)-2-oxindol ;

5-mesylamino-3-(indol-3-ylm thylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(indol-3-ylm thyl n)-2-oxindol ;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(indol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-sulfoindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-sulfamoylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carbomethoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-diethanolamino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

3-(5-ureido-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-guanidino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-glyceroylamido-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-indolyl methylene]-2-oxindole;

3-(5-mesylamino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-glycoloyloxy-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-indolylmethylene]-2-oxindole;

3-(5-aminomethyl-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-amidino-3-indolylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-hydroxym thyl-3-indolylmethyl ne)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-phosphonooxy-3-ind lylmethyl n)-2- xind le;

5-sulfo-3-(naphth-2-ylmethyl ne)-2-oxindol ;

5-sulfamoyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethyl ne)-2-oxindole;

5-carbomethoxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2- xindole;

5-diethanolamino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(naphth-2-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-ureido-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-guanidino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glyceroylamido-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(naphth-2-yl methylene)-2-oxindole;

5-mesylamino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-glycoloyloxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(2,3-dihydroxypropoxy)-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-aminomethyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-hydroxymethyl-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phosphonooxy-3-(naphth-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol ;

5-sulfo-3-(1-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(4-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-(3-piperidinopropionylamino)-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-[5-(p-chl rphenyl)sulfonylamidoindol-3-yl-methylene]-2- xindole;

5-carbo thoxy-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylen)-2-oxindole;

5-carboethoxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carboethoxy-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carboethoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-carbobenzyloxy-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-carbobenzyloxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-phenylcarbamoyl-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-phenylcarbamoylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(3-hydroxytetral-2-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(quinol-4-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylm thyl ne)-2-oxindole;

3-(5-b nzylcarbam ylindol-3-ylmethylene)-2- xind le;

5-carboethoxy-3-(8-hydr xyquinol-5-ylm thylene)-2-

oxindole;

5-benzylcarbamoyl-3-(8-hydroxyquinol-5-ylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-sulfo-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2-oxindol ;

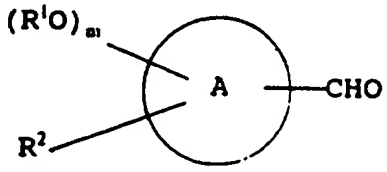
5-(2,3-dihydroxypropylamino)-3-(5-methoxy-3-indolylmethylmethylene)-2-oxindole;

5-amidino-3-(5-methoxyindol-3-ylmethylene)-2--oxindole;

and the pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

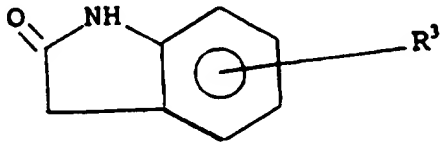
4. A process for the preparation of a compound f formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 1, the proc ss comprising:

a) condensation of an aldehyde of formula (II)



(II)

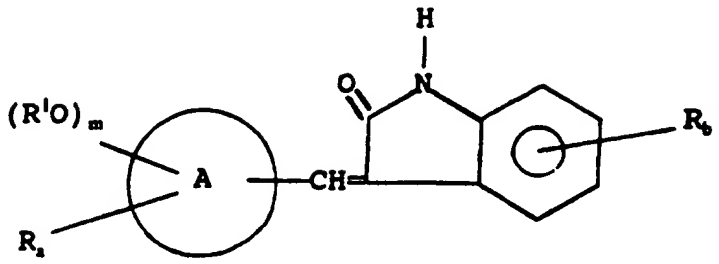
wherein A, R^1, R^2 and m are as defined in claim 1, with a compound of formula (III)



(III)

wherein R^3 is as defin d in claim 1; or

b) N-alkylation of a compound of formula (IV)



(IV)

wherein R^1, A and m are as defined in claim 1, and one of R_a and R_b is $-NH_2$ and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is a group $-NHR^9$ or $-N(R^9)_2$ in which R^9 is as defined in claim 1 and the other is hydrogen; or

c) N-acylating a compound of formula (IV), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is a $-NHCOR^{10}$ or $-NHCO(CH_2)_p-N$ Z group, in which R^{10}, p and Z are as defined in claim 1 and the other is hydrogen; or

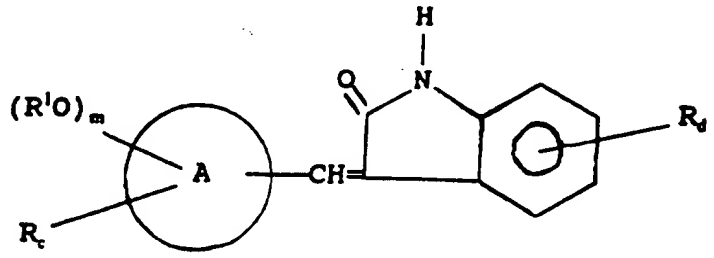
d) N-sulfonylation of a compound of formula (IV), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-NHSO_2R^8$ in which R^8 is as defined in claim 1; or

) N-amidination f a compound of formula (IV), as defined abov , thus btaining a c mp und f formula

(I), wh rein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-NHC(NH_2)=NH$; or

f) N-carbamoylation of a compound of formula (IV), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-NHCONH_2$; or

g) O-alkylation of a compound of formula (V)



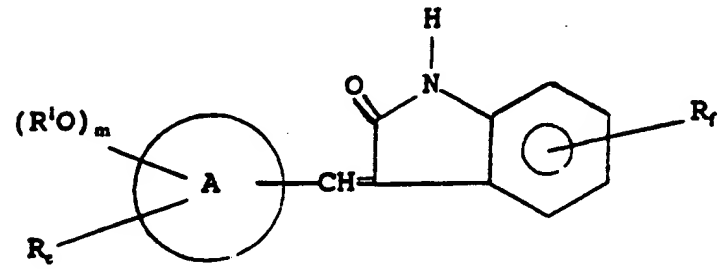
(V)

wherein R^1, m and A are as defined in claim 1, ne of R_c and R_d is -OH and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is a group $-OR^9$ in which R^9 is as defined in claim 1 and the other is hydrogen; or

h) O-acylating of a compound of formula (V), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I) wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and th other is a group $-OOCR^{10}$ in which R^{10} is as defined in claim 1; or

i) O-phosphorylation of a compound of formula (V), as defined above, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-OPO(OH)_2$; or

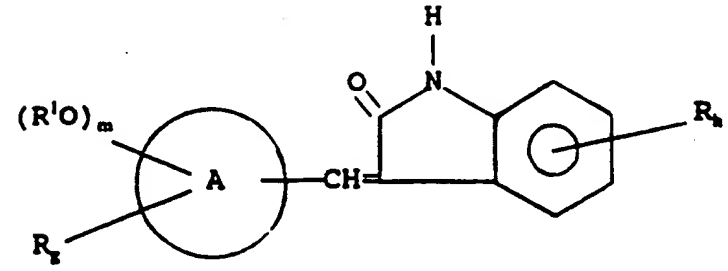
k) esterification of a compound of formula (VI)



(VI)

wherein R^1, m and A are as defined in claim 1 and one of R_e and R_f is -COOH and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-COOR^6$ in which R^6 is as defined in claim 1; or

l) ammonia addition to a compound of formula (VII)

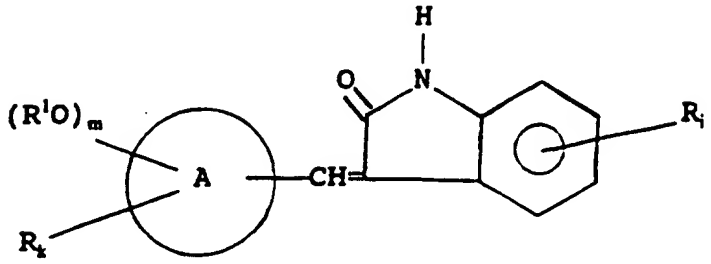


(VII)

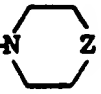
wherein R^1, A and m are as defined in claim 1 and one of R_g and R_h is -CN and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wherein

one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is $-C(NH_2)=NH$; or

m) amination of a compound of formula (VIII)



(VIII)

wherein R^1, m and A are as defined in claim 1 and one of R_t and R_i is $-CH_2Cl$ and the other is hydrogen, thus obtaining a compound of formula (I), wher in one of R^2 and R^3 is hydrogen and the other is a $-CH_2NH_2$ or  group in which Z is as defined in claim 1; and, if desired, the conversion of a compound of formula (I) into another compound of formula (I), and/or, if desired, the conversion of a compound of formula (I) into a salt thereof, and/or, if desired, converting a salt of a compound of formula (I) into a free compound of formula (I), and/or, if desired, separating a mixture of isom rs of a compound of formula (I) into the singl isomers.

5. A pharmac utical composition containing a suitabl carrier and/or diluent and, as an active principle, a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

6. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as a tyrosine kinase inhibitor.

7. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as an antiproliferative agent.

8. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use as an anti-tumor agent.

9. A compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, for use in the control of angiogenesis, as anti-metastatic agent, in treating diabetic complications, in the treatment of epidermal hyperproliferation, in inhibiting the development of the atheromatous plaque and restenosis.

10. Products containing a compound of formula (I) as defined in claim 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, and an additional anti-tumor agent as a combined preparation for simultaneous, separate or sequential use in anti-cancer therapy.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter nal Application No
PCT/EP 95/05176

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 C07D209/34 C07D401/06 A61K31/40

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 C07D

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO,A,95 01349 (FARMITALIA ERBA CARLO SPA) 12 January 1995 see the whole document ---	1-10
X	EP,A,0 525 472 (FARMITALIA ERBA CARLO SPA) 3 February 1993 see the whole document ---	1-10
P,X	WO,A,95 17181 (PHARMACIA SPA) 29 June 1995 see the whole document -----	1-10

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

2

Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report
26 March 1996	10.04.96
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer De Jong, B

Form PCT/ISA/210 (second sheet) (July 1992)

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

...information on patent family members

Inter ...al Application No
PCT/EP 95/05176

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
WO-A-9501349	12-01-95	AU-B-	6971994	24-01-95
		CA-A-	2142472	12-01-95
		CN-A-	1111454	08-11-95
		EP-A-	0658159	21-06-95
		FI-A-	950859	24-02-95
		JP-T-	8500847	30-01-96
		NZ-A-	267423	26-03-96
		PL-A-	307741	12-06-95
EP-A-0525472	03-02-93	AU-B-	656015	19-01-95
		AU-B-	2277792	11-02-93
		CA-A-	2091058	13-01-93
		WO-A-	9301182	21-01-93
		EP-A-	0552329	28-07-93
		HU-A-	67496	28-04-95
		JP-T-	6501494	17-02-94
		NZ-A-	243454	24-02-95
		US-A-	5409949	25-04-95
WO-A-9517181	29-06-95	AU-B-	8061294	10-07-95
		CA-A-	2155098	29-06-95
		EP-A-	0684820	06-12-95
		NO-A-	953146	10-08-95
		PL-A-	310379	11-12-95